

ED
HALS
al. For

opened; but that he regarded the move as an entirely non-partisan one.

Persons troubled with partial paralysis are often very much relieved by massaging the affected parts thoroughly when applying Chamberlain's Liniment. This liniment also relieves pleuritic pains. For sale by all dealers.

Farms for Sale.

Improved and unimproved farms, for sale. Call on or address,

ELI WESLEY,
tf Adv. R 3, Hartford, Ky.

If your children are subject to attacks of croup, watch for the first symptom, hoarseness. Give Chamberlain's Cough Remedy as soon as the child becomes hoarse and the attack may be averted off. For sale by all dealers.

PROPER DEALING OF JUSTICE

Judge's Stern Rebuke of Would-Be
Briber Accompanied With Appropriate Reduction of "Sock."

The justice of the peace was in a marked state of ignorance. He was approached by a man desiring a divorce, and he did not know what to do. Calling a friend to his side, he whispered:

"What's the law on this point?"

"You can't do it," was the reply. "It's out of your jurisdiction."

The husband, observing the consultation, and feeling keenly his desire to escape from the matrimonial woe, explained:

"I'm willin' to pay well; got the money right here in my sock."

At this juncture the justice assumed his gravest judicial air. Obviously he was deeply pained. Never before in all his life had he been so bowed down by grief.

"You knew before you came here," he said sadly, "that it wasn't for me to separate husband and wife, and yet you not only take up the valuable time of this court by talking, but you actually propose to bribe me with money. Now, how much have you got in that sock?"

"About \$6.50, your honor."

"Is that so? Then I fine you \$5 for bribery and \$1.50 for taking up my time with a case out of my jurisdiction; and may the Lord have mercy on your soul!"—Popular Magazine.

HAD IT PROPERLY NAMED

English Sailor May Have Forgotten
Politeness, but He Had Appropriately Designated Dish.

A certain London clergyman who had been traveling in Greece found himself compelled to stay the night at a monastery at Mount Athos. The welcome was warm, but the food execrable, in particular the soup, which the guest could hardly force himself to swallow. Being a classical scholar, his knowledge of ancient Greek helped him to some understanding of the monks, who spoke the widely different modern tongue, and he was astonished to hear that the unpalatable soup was an English dish.

"English!" cried one of the monks, adding that an English sailor had been there not long before and recognized it.

"What did he call it?" asked the clergyman.

The monk had to think for a moment before he could recollect the strange English name of that soup.

Ah! he had it. It was "beesly muck!"

Mechanical Horse.

A real "mechanical horse" is being experimented with abroad. It is a "tractor" that is easily hitched to any horse-drawn vehicle, just as a team of horses may be, and combines all the advantages of the horse with those of the auto truck at an exceedingly low price. The outfit comprises a steel bar and coupler and sprocket wheels designed to be attached to the wheels and tongue of the wagon. There is only one wheel on the "horse" and that is at the front, the most of the support for the tractor depending upon the front wagon wheels by which it is driven. The engine, mounted under the front hood as in an automobile, is of 40 or 50 horse power and drives the wagon at a speed of from 8 to 30 miles an hour, the latter speed only being used when it is designed for fire engine service. The front wheel is used to steer by and it allows a turn being made at an angle of 85 degrees, thus giving remarkable turning ability in narrow streets. One of the greatest advantages of the "mechanical horse" is the fact that it may be kept constantly at work while unloading or loading is going on.

Cement Gun.

There is a cement gun which is used to apply a mortar covering to structural steel work. A mixture of dry sand and cement is shot from a nozzle by compressed air. A second hose delivers to the same nozzle a supply of water under pressure, and the mixture of sand, cement and water is shot out with a velocity of about 350 feet a second. The nozzle is arranged to produce a thorough wetting of the material. As the mixture strikes the grains rebound until the fine cement mortar, which adheres immediately, is formed a plastic base in which the coarse particles become imbedded. A covering of any required thickness is then rapidly built up.

One of these guns has been used in the Panama canal in covering the base of the Culebra cut with cement to prevent the unstable earth from falling into the canal.



Copyright Hart Schaffner & Marx

**HAPPY
NEW YEAR.
TO YOU!**

With our hearts full of gratitude for the liberal patronage you have given us during the past year; with a consciousness of having given you our best in merchandise and in service, we usher out the old year with pleasant memories of the year's transactions.

We welcome the New Year and extend to you our best wishes for a good year all the way through.

If providing a trading place stocked with high-class merchandise where all your necessities can be bought at one straight legitimate price; a store where you are placed on an equal footing with every other purchaser; a store where the best of service and courteous treatment prevails every business day in the year, will contribute in any way to your success and happiness, WE'LL DO IT.

Every energy we possess will be used to make your dealings with us both pleasant and profitable. It is our aim to elevate the standard of modern retailing by using strictly honorable methods in conducting our business and by selling nothing but Merchandise of QUALITY.

We sell Hart Schaffner & Marx fine Suits and Overcoats, the best clothes Men; Palmer Coat Suits and Cloaks for Ladies and Misses.

King Quality Shoes for Men, Queen Quality Shoes for Women.

All of our different lines are in harmony with these famous makes.

Take no notice of the unlucky thirteen, but take us into your confidence and we'll trade together to our mutual good and we'll make 1913 a happy and a profitable year.

E. P. BARNES & BRO.

Beaver Dam, Kentucky.

THEIR NEW DOCTOR

Excitement in Mayville When Old Physician Is Supplanted by Young Man.

By MILDRED CAROLINE GOODRIDGE.

There was great excitement in the social circles of Mayville when the successor to the practice of old Dr. Cyrus Dall arrived. For forty years the latter had been the chosen physician of the town. When he had sold his practice to Dr. Brian Eversley, a young, handsome and wealthy member of the profession, all Mayville was agog, and speculation and gossip held the various social coteries in a kind of pleasant thrall.

The young doctor had purchased The Oaks, a beautiful estate near the edge of the village. A maiden sister was to be his housekeeper. When a new automobile and some wonderful house furnishings arrived, Miss Cyril Rushton, aged thirty, but passing for twenty-two, as the real leader of the real social set of Mayville, was said to brighten up at a chance to once more angle for a husband. When it was further announced that the young physician was philanthropically inclined, Miss Breda Dorman, president of the Ladies' Aid society, was in transports of anticipation and delight.

The young doctor arrived, and he was not a disappointment. He was something more than handsome—earnest, affable and intellectual. He was pleased at the gracious attentions of Miss Rushton, and it seemed to interest him to listen to the ceaseless chatter of Miss Dorman. High society shrugged its shoulders at his "free dispensary" ideas for the benefit of the poorer classes living over on the flats. Still, an exhibition of his skill in their own service caused him to be received as a fit successor to the old practitioner, Doctor Dall.

The Ladies' Aid society held weekly meetings in an old store, which had been neatly fitted up for them. A Mrs. Fulton lived in apartments be-

hind, and kept watch and ward over the place. Miss Rushton had recently joined the circle, and Miss Dorman had never been so active in her supervisory duties. The society clothed the ragged, fed the poor and had done some free nursing—Miss Dorman very little, however. She acted as the ornament of the group. As to the haughty Miss Rushton, all she pretended to do was to donate the raw material for the really industrious ones of the club to sew into garments.

One of these latter was Nettie Lane, who sat in a corner of the room now, engrossed in the task of making four tiny night robes. The rest of the group were chattering and gossiping. Whenever Doctor Eversley's name was mentioned, Nettie's eyes brightened with interest. It was mentioned frequently.

The way Cyril Rushton has set her cap for the doctor is simply brazen," observed Sarah Bates, who had graduated into old maidenhood several years ago.

"Not half as bold as Breda's sly puss way," broke in cynical, wasp-armed Selina Morton. "She pretended to have neuralgia, just to get the doctor's attention."

Plain, quiet Nettie smiled to herself. She was happy in knowing that the doctor had made quite a friend and confidant of her. Miss Eversley had taken a decided fancy to her. Nettie was, in fact, very close to the doctor; something in their natures harmonized. Miss Eversley had seen through the feigned illness of several young ladies who had called for her brother's professional care. She had laughed over these plausible subterfuges with Nettie.

If anybody had told Nettie that these ripening friendships indicated a chance to capture the handsome young physician, she would have been overwhelmed with confusion. Such an idea had never entered her sensible little head. For all that, she knew she had never met a man whose human spirit had so awakened respect and admiration in her pure, little soul.

"And what do you say of all this? Come, let us save your soul. It can't hurt you, and it will help us. Be a good fellow!"

Miss Bates, noticing the unobtrusive Nettie, knew that Doctor Eversley

is a very splendid man," replied Nettie glibly. "Why, I am making these little trifles for a child who belongs to a family that the doctor has practically taken charge of at his own expense. He is a good, good man."

Nettie grew so enthusiastic that she flushed consciousness. Miss Bates gave her a keen look and whispered to Mrs. Morton.

"It can't be possible that little nobody has ideas—"

"About the doctor," said Miss Morton. "Oh, ridiculous."

Nettie finished her work somewhat later and went home. Miss Rushton came in, then the lady president, and then a messenger arrived. He brought a note from Doctor Eversley. It was addressed to the society. A contagious sickness had broken out in a poor family without means or friends.

Could the society appoint some one to give half a day for a week to day

nursing for two little children in the family?

There was dead silence at the word "contagious." Miss Rushton had an urgent engagement. Miss Dorman talked of "volunteers." The group gradually broke up and the doctor's note received no reply.

That afternoon Doctor Eversley's automobile stopped in front of the poor home where his services were so sorely needed. He was a trifle disappointed at receiving no recognition of his message, and had decided to enlist the sympathies of his sister. His knock brought a neat figure wearing nurse cap and apron to the door.

"Miss Lane!" he exclaimed in wonderment.

"Yes, it is I," Nettie smiled back.

"A neighbor told me of this case, and I have so wished to see if I have the patience and skill to act the nurse."

"You are an angel," said Doctor Eversley with heightened color as he entered the sick room.

Never had a poor family such royal

donations as those received by the

one now under the care of Doctor

Eversley as physician and Nettie as nurse. Miss Rushton sent delicacies from her table every morning.

The Ladies' Aid society invested all

its surplus funds in sheets, pillow

cases, comforters, an invalid chair and

clothing.

That dread word "contagious" made

greetings on the street quite few and

far between for the doctor. His sis-

ter, however, was visited daily by the

anxious young ladies, hoping the dear

doctor was not overworking himself,

that the dreadful disease would not

spread and eager to learn the real

sentiments of the Eversleys as to

"poor Miss Lane, who was just cut

out for a nurse."

When the truth got out that the

contagious feature of the case did not

extend beyond light measles, Miss

Rushton bit her lip and Miss Dorman

denounced Nettie as a schemer.

"This is one of the great pleasures

of a physician's life," said Doctor

Eversley, as he and Nettie walked

away from the home where they had

taken the part of true ministering

angels.

Nettie fully understood him. They

had found the poor home filled with

squalor, illness and suffering. They

had left it supplied with the comforts

of life and the inmates happy and

hopeful.

There came a day when Miss Rus-

hton took a sudden journey to relatives,

and Miss Dorman resigned from the

Ladies' Aid society. Two lines in the

weekly announced an important en-

gagement.

"You see, my brother is a very prac-

tical young man," was the way Miss

Eversley explained the situation. "He

thinks, as I do, that a good nurse

makes a good doctor's wife."

(Copyright, by W. G. Chapman.)

PASSING OF SUNDAY SUPPER

Chafing Dish Messes Now Seem Large-
ly to Comprise the Sabbath
Evening Repast.

Time was when the Sunday night supper was of even more vital importance than the midday dinner, especially in those towns and villages where strict religious principles prohibited cooking on the Sabbath.

It was not considered wrong to mix a pan of biscuits the night before and bake them for supper, so that these hot, puffy features of the meal, with honey or some of mother's quince preserves or canned cherries, were looked forward to with joyous anticipa-

tion.

As time passed, the stringent line relaxed as far as cooking for supper was concerned, and, in addition to cold salads, there would always be some hot dish, such as the real old-fashioned hash or scrambled eggs, with creamed potatoes.

City life has changed all this. Even the suburbanite who apes city ways has the mahogany table cleared, the doilies used in place of the regulation dinner cloth, and the chafing dish placed in front of the hostess, the ingredients at hand, and the lamp trimmed and burning. From this she turns out creamed chicken and ham, deviled sardines, mutton ragout and other "messes"—her grandmother would call them, as she waxes reminiscent on the honey and hot biscuit era.

Want Hurt Bill.

A certain Indianapolis Sunday school, which is conducting a recruiting campaign by modern advertising methods, through a publicity committee, has received a suggestion to be posted abroad. It reads:

"Hello, Bill. Come, let us save your soul. It can't hurt you, and it will

help us. Be a good fellow!"

The committee has the suggestion

HARD TO SEE THE FUTURE

German Bookseller, Compelled to Praise, Relieves Himself of a Truism Most People Will Indorse.

Many visitors to Rome will remember the German bookstore on the Piazzi di Spagna, kept by Herr S., of whom a story is told which throws a backward light upon the apparently troublesome activities, as a boy, of a distinguished American novelist.

Herr S., who had been established in Rome as a bookseller almost a lifetime, once met in his store another elderly gentleman, who said:

"Isn't it fine Mr. S., about Frank Crawford?"

"Fine about Frank Crawford? You mean?"

"Why, about his book—a great success. Haven't you heard? Haven't you read it?"

"Read his pook? No. Frank Crawford ride a pook? Impossible!"

"O, yes; no doubt of it. Giuseppe"—calling a salesman—"let me have a copy of 'Mr. Isaacs,' please."

When the volume was brought to the incredulous bookseller he held it at arms' length, looking at it curiously as he turned it from side to side and from end to end; then he cautiously examined the title page, with its "—th edition," which he greeted with a guttural "Huh!"

Next he turned to the last page and read the concluding sentence with another grunt of astonishment.

Then he dipped into the volume in two or three places, and finally, satisfied that he was not being deceived, handed back the book to Giuseppe without looking at him, and said:

"Vell, vell! dot brooves dot you must neffer trown a poy."—The Century.

HIS APOLOGY DOUBLE EDGED

California Statesman, Compelled to Withdraw Words, Contrived to Leave Sting Behind Retraction.

During the session of the California state legislature in the winter of 1863-4 a bill was introduced in the house repealing so much of an existing law as prohibited a negro from testifying in either civil or criminal cases pending against a white person. Hon. J. W. Owen of Santa Clara county was advocating the bill, and during the course of his remarks he said:

"Mr. Speaker, in the county which I have the honor to represent there resides a negro barber, who, in point of natural ability or acquired culture, is the peer of more than half the members of this house."

Instantly a dozen of the so-called "chivalry" were on

their feet, demanding that the insulting and unparliamentary language be

taken down and the orator be punished for its use. The speaker so ordered; and in the midst of the confusion which ensued a motion to adjourn prevailed.

The following day the subject was called up under the head of unfinished business and Mr. Owen

made the following characteristic "apology":

"Mr. Speaker, yesterday in the heat of debate, I used words

which the opponents of the measure under consideration claim to have been unparliamentary and an insult

to the intelligence of the members of this house.

It was not my purpose to offend any one, and I hereby withdraw the objectionable words used

and most humbly apologize to any

all of my colleagues who feel aggrieved by their utterance; but as to the

I stated, God Almighty alone is

responsible for it."

Natural Mistake.

Ysaye, the violinist, is a shy quiet man, except when ruffled or annoyed, and then he becomes silent of tongue. He was playing at a private house, and an elderly lady, passionate lover of music, drew closer and closer to him as he continued to play. She was so interested

reading the score that finally

head almost touched his.

Ysaye, who had been growing grier every moment, suddenly ceased playing, and pulling out his handkerchief, seized the amateur musician by the nose. The lady was furious, her fury was not diminished by the violinist said:

"I beg your pardon, but your nose was so close to my face that I thought it was my own!"

John Marshall.

John Marshall was not the chief justice of the Supreme court of the United States. That honor

belongs to John Jay of New York.

It is not at all strange that the

name of John Marshall should be associated with the great Virginian. Marshall was

far the greatest of the Supreme court judges.

He may well be called the "Interpreter of the Constitution," for

his memorable decisions established

the constructions that have but seldom been departed from.

Marshall was on the Supreme bench from 1801 to 1835 and during those years laid the foundation that preserves

stand while the government continues.

In American constitutional history no name is above Marshall's.

For Idle Women.

A school for huntresses has been established near Paris, for the use of idle women who have

time unusually heavy on their hands.

Clay pigeons and other

target birds are thrown into the air

from machines, and during

beasts are set up throughout

the woods. Some aiming persons

remark that in aiming at the birds

likely to hit the birds of the air

so long as they don't hit one

blood. The law prescribes a penalty for murder. It should have been enacted."

I maintained that it was every man's duty to defend his home. We were divided half and half.

"I don't believe the taking of life is ever justified," put in Cranborne, our Socialist boarder. "Jetley was the victim of his environment. How many of us would not have done the same? Besides, did you fellows ever stop to think that he may have had ones who would suffer more than he by his death?"

"You're a sentimentalist," sneered Cranborne. "Who cares for a murderer a life sentence?"

Somebody may have cared. His

Lord, Cranborne, do you suppose I cared what happened to him, what happened to her? You treat criminals as though they were created by the same emotions as people. Why, society is them? Kill the man and he's man out of society and make the world better than theories which don't act."

I made a look at Jetley and at the station to see if he was still there. "The papers are now on the 2:42. I saw a mob of sight

seers about him," said Cranborne. "They'll care for him. The mob all the Mongolians."

"Let's go and see if he's positive," I said. "I saw that Jetley was in the crowd with the ball star. I see a brother of hopelessness, anyway, we

had an hour to see the heart of the crowd. It's a shirt a shirt to stop him. I slowed down and stopped them.

That's all I know who she is. Her name, his wife, but I'm only before the pot, and the tired Gray Lady disappeared sight for ever.

Look of forgiveness in their faces that night at the Cranborne and Par-

sonal pretty stiff argu-

ment. W. G. Chapman

THE RIGHT START.

Someone has said that the way we start the New Year will in a measure be the way we will spend it. Believing that there is probably some truth in this statement, we want to urge on you a "right start." Now to make matters short, we want your business in 1913 and we believe that it will be to your interest to come our way. By doing this we are sure, beyond any doubt, that you will be starting right.

Beginning to-day, we are putting many lines in our winter stock at a big reduction. Call and see them, and remember that IT PAYS TO TRADE WITH A HOUSE THAT SAVES YOU MONEY.

FAIR & CO.
THE FAIR DEALERS

Hartford Republican.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 3.

M. H. & E. Railroad Time Table at Hartford, Ky.

L. & N. time card effective Monday

Aug. 21st.

No. 112 North Bound due 7:10 a. m. daily except Sunday.

No. 114 North Bound due 3:40 p. m. daily except Sunday.

45 South Bound due 8:45 a. m. daily except Sunday.

113 South Bound due 1:46 p. m. daily except Sunday.

H. E. MISCHKE Agt.

G. S. Carson pays cash for furs. Adv.

Mrs. Iva Nall is visiting her mother, Mrs. Joseph N. Cain, of Smiths Grove, Ky.

Miss Marie Hardwick, of Owingsboro, was the guest of Miss Zelma Nall this week.

Mr. J. E. Davidson was a pleasant caller at The Republican office Tuesday.

Ray Rosenblatt of Hawesville, visiting her brother, Mr. Nathan Blatt.

F. L. Samuels, of Barrows, was a pleasant caller at The Republican office Wednesday.

Rev. Alexander Royster will begin a protracted meeting at the Methodist church in Centertown, Ky., on the first Sunday in January 1913. Rev. Royster will be assisted by Rev. Charles Lear of Madisonville.

Supt. of County Schools Henry Leach has received \$6,945 for pay of the county teachers for their fourth months work and asks us to announce that all Ohio county teachers can get their money by coming to his office Saturday.

Miss Mary Marks delightedly entertained Friday afternoon for Miss Hart, of Madisonville, who was the guest of the Misses Joiner. Those pleasant sisters, Misses Hart, Mary Joiner, Margaret Joiner, Mable Jasper, Hattie Riley, Alice Kenyon, Leda Magan, Early-May Magan, Hattie Glenn, Tiny Yeiser, and Mrs. J. Ney Foster.

Mr. C. H. Lynn, formerly of this place, who has been living in Edwardsville for some time past has moved his family back to Lexington and will be at home with their friends in their new home on corner of Railroad and Main Ave. Mr. Lynn and family have many friends who are glad to welcome them back home.—Engington Bee.

Mr. P. A. Moxley and family, who in the proceedings. Everybody especially sold their residence on No Creek to Mr. Walter Parks some weeks ago, left Monday for Dermott, Ark., where they will make their future home. Mr. Moxley was one of Ohio county's foremost citizens and we regret to see him and his family leave here, but join in best wishes for them in their new home.

Mr. E. R. Wimsatt, of route 1, Hartford, was the winner in the candle contest held recently by the Ohio County Drug Co. and received a \$25 graphophone and records case. His guess on time the candle would burn was 65 hrs. 7 minutes and 21 seconds. Others guessed closely to time candle would burn were: Godfrey Bennett, L. C. Taylor, Centertown; Louis Gray Brown, Mary Ellen Moore, W. C. Schlemmer and Capt. J. G. Known.

Are Ever at War.

There are two things everlasting at war, joy and piles. But Buckeye's Apple Salvos will furnish piles in any form. It soon subdues the itching, irritation, inflammation or swelling. It gives comfort, in its day. Captain maker of bags, tools, tubes, cuts, bruises, eczema, scabs, pimples, skin eruptions. Only 25 cents at all druggists.

In Remembrance.

The Death Angel visited the home of Mr. H. C. Deyer Friday December 29 and took away our dear mother, Mrs. Jenkins Deyer. Her age was 58 years, four months and twenty days. She leave a husband and nine children; one sister and two brothers. She was a member of the Christian Church and was loved by all who knew her. Her ashes were laid to rest in the Midkiff burying grounds.

It was hard to give her up, but God knoweth best, and death all things well. Weep not dear father, sisters and brothers, but let us strive to meet her in Heaven.

C. L. D.

Profits Most to Eliminate Middle Profits on Produce.

New York, Dec. 27.—Apples, fresh eggs and country butter direct from the farm to the housewife by express post to nearly 500,000 homes in New York and its environs—this is the newest plan, announced today, by Mrs. Julian Heath, president of the National Housewives' League. Mrs. Heath says her plan will become operative, to some extent, January 1, when the mails are opened to parcels post packages.

Mrs. Heath's plan to eliminate the middleman involves the creation of a registry committee. Already this committee has begun its preliminary work of listing all farmers within the fifty-mile zone.

The rolls will be opened to all housekeepers who wish to avail themselves of an opportunity to obtain fresh produce at small cost. The league will work in harmony with the State Grange.

The resultant economy, Mrs. Heath believes, will be dual, inasmuch as the farmers will receive more for their produce than they now receive from dealers, while the consumers will get fresh food at lower prices than those now charged. The plan will be extended, Mrs. Heath said, to include vegetables in season.

Similar registry bureaus will be open Wednesday in the principal cities of the country, Mrs. Heath declared.

Onions Called Panacea.

Chicago, Dec. 25.—The use of plenty of onions will drive, among other things, contagious disease out of any city. Dr. Mary Walker, who is visiting with Chicago friends, tonight declared. Here are her directions for the use of onions: Eat plenty of them, raw, boiled, fried or raw.

Keep the fumes of onions continually purifying the atmosphere.

Spread onions in the alleys, on the lawns and any other place where it might appear they would do good.

Dr. Walker said onions were particularly effective against smallpox. The use of the vegetable in two cities at least, has proven her contention to be correct, she said.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 25 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

Union Services Next Week.

There will be a week of union services in Hartsburg, among the different churches and membership, beginning next Monday night. There will be short sermons, followed by short talks by any one who may care to speak. There will be good singing at each service and it is expected that Christian people of all denominations will take an active part

in the proceedings. Everybody especially invited. The following is the program: "The Influence of Christianity Upon Monday night 7:00, at court house. "The Influence of Christianity upon the World"—discussed by Reverend W. B. Wright.

Tuesday night, at Christian Church: "The Harvest and the Laborers"—discussed by Rev. E. B. English.

Wednesday Night, at Presbyterian Church: "Is the Spirit of Unity on the Increase Among Christians?"—discussed by Rev. T. V. Joiner.

Thursday night at Baptist Church: "Conservation the Greatest Need of the Church"—discussed by Rev. H. D. Bennett.

EAST VIEW.

Dec. 23.—Mr. B. J. French transacted business at Hartford Saturday.

Mr. Ervan Smith and family are visiting relatives at Palo.

Mr. L. D. French spent from Friday until Sunday with relatives at Taylor Mines and Beaver Dam.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Stewart and son, Ellis, spent Tuesday at Owensboro.

Mr. and Mrs. W. T. French, A. W. French and Miss Harriet Midkiff made a business trip to Louisville Saturday.

Mr. Elder Dolson spent Sunday at Owenses.

Mrs. Effie Martin and children are visiting relatives at Halebit.

Mr. Lawrence Paxton and family of Beech Grove have moved into it is vicinity to make it their future home.

CEDAR GROVE.

Mr. Bob Quisenberry and children are visiting at Owenses this week.

Miss Minnie Wedding who has been engaged in the millinery business for Casey & Co. at Evansville, Ind., is spending the holidays with her parents home.

Miss Bessie Daniel is visiting her sister, Mrs. W. Smith at Naevous this week.

Mr. and Mrs. N. B. White visited at Sulphur Springs Monday.

Mr. Walter Myres closed a successful school here last Friday.

The machinery to begin an oil well in this community is expected to arrive this week.

Miss Cecilia Wedding is visiting friends at Richland, Ind.

Mr. Eddie Willis, of Chicago, visited here Thursday afternoon.

Ready to Grind Corn.

I have just received a new corn mill and am now prepared to do your grinding. Give me a call.

JEFF WATTERSON, the Blacksmith.

Hartford, Ky.

Getting the Future Meal.

Scientists declare they soon will be able to extract food directly from the atmosphere.—News item.

All atmosphere is packed and jammed with food.

But perhaps for its extraction age, at present writing, crude.

Potatoes haunt the autumn air, and come on every breeze.

Are onions, though invisible, and quite unseen, there's cheese.

The guncakes in the azure floats, and maple syrup, too.

While from the aphyr steaks may fall as gently as the dew.

When science has controlled the way, reach forth with either hand.

And from low-lying strata pluck "soft-boiled, and eke 'ham and."

The future rain will be of tea, or coffee clear and hot.

And heaven drop, of cake and pie, the kind that hit the spot.

—New York Evening Sun.

Flying Men Fall.

Victims to stomach, liver and kidneys just like other people, with like results in loss of appetite, backache, nervousness, headache, and drowsiness, listless, run-down feeling. But there's no need to feel like that as T. D. Peoples, Henry Town, proved. "Six bottles of Electric Bitters" he writes, "did more to give me new strength and good appetite than all other stomach remedies I used." So they help everybody. Its folly to suffer when this great remedy will help you from the first dose. Try it. Only 29 cents at all druggists.

—New York Evening Sun.

MEN'S HATS

IN ALL THE NEW SHAPES

\$1.00 to \$5.00

ROSENBLATT'S

Hartford College

Offers splendid opportunities to the young man or woman contemplating entering school. MID-WINTER TERM begins

January 20, 1913.

New classes will be organized for those desiring High School work. Tuition FREE to all holding county diplomas. A strong normal class will begin the work at that time. Our students have been very successful in securing certificates and are giving splendid satisfaction as teachers. If you wish to raise the grade of your certificate and fit yourself to do better work as a teacher, join this Teachers' Training Class. For further information, address

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Bennett, W. P.	7	Davis, J. H.	22	2.00
Taylor, H. L.	7	Taylor, R. L.	22	2.00
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'WHISTLER AT WORK

Great Artist Had His Own Method of Producing Masterpieces Which the World Prizes.

The studio was surprisingly different from the room he previously used in Lindsay row, and entirely unlike the studios usually occupied by other artists. I remember a long, not very light, room, very light, with windows on one side; his canvas beside his model at one end, and at the other, near the table, which he used as a palette, an old Georgian looking glass, so arranged that he could see his canvas and model reflected in it. Those who use such a mirror (as he did constantly) will know that it is most merciless of critics. I marveled then at his extraordinary activity, as he darted backward and forward to look at both painting and model from his point of view at the extreme end of the long studio. He always used brushes of large size, with very long handles, three feet in length, and held them from the end with his arms stretched to their full extent. Each touch was laid on with great firmness, and his physical strength enabled him to do without the assistance of a mahlstick, while the distance at which he stood from the canvas allowed him to have the whole of a large picture in sight and so judge the correct drawing of each touch.—Way's "Memories of Whistler."

NEW LIGHT ON OLD PROVERB

Showing That the Early Bird Is Not Always the One That Gets the Most Worms.

Once there were two birds. One was an early bird, and the other was a lazy sort of bird which never got out much before eight o'clock in the morning.

The early bird caught a worm. The early proverb-maker happened to be there at the time, and made a note of it.

Now, this worm that had been caught by this early bird had a wife and ten children. When the worm left home that morning his ten children were just getting up and his wife was preparing breakfast.

No doubt this worm had gone out for his morning walk to work up an appetite for breakfast, but such are the uncertainties of life—he never returned. The family of worms waited until about eight o'clock, and then, highly alarmed, started out to look for Papa Worm.

At this time the bird that was a lazy sort of bird was just getting out to look for a bite of something to eat. He saw the family of worms—and had a fine breakfast.

Moral: It's not always the bird that gets into the proverb that gets the most worms.—Lippincott's.

Sponge as an Animal.

Nothing is less like a living creature than the common bath sponge, yet the fact remains that sponges do form a very important species of the animal kingdom, eating their food and living their lives much as any other animal would do.

The actual existence of a sponge commences with the separation from the parent of a tiny particle. This particle, whirling through space, eventually attaches itself to a piece of rock, and from that time it seeks its own livelihood.

At the very commencement, with some species of the sponge family, the baby sponges feed upon yolk cells, in which are stored food supplies. By-and-by, as the youngster develops, the currents in the water sweep into a kind of bag the minute particles of food required, and the same currents carry off undigested matter.

There are many varieties of sponges found at different levels of the ocean, some clinging to rocks, others to mud.

Snakes Fond of Music.

Science has recently been studying the question as to whether or not snakes have an appreciation of music. This applies particularly to the cobra, which responds to the piping of a gourd instrument played by the East India fakir with a rhythmic movement suggesting a dance. The conclusion seems to be that it answers to the musical notes much in the same way as a dog does—that is to say, through a special or nervous sympathy. When the whistles blow at noon in the Bronx Zoo the wolves set up a great howling in concert. Whether or not they enjoy this sort of music is disputed—though probably they do, for some dogs undoubtedly take pleasure in harmonious strains and will run a block to sit in front of a hand organ and "sing," while other dogs unquestionably suffer from certain kinds of music, and express their pain in lugubrious howls.

Asked and Answered.

A languid swell was visiting a charming young society lady, and as they sat on either side of the fire his heart was full of a burning desire to say something not only complimentary, but brilliantly flattering.

So, after revolving the matter in his mind, he said: "Ah, Miss Lillie, why are those fire-tongs so like me?"

He meant her to guess, or tize to tell her: "Because they glowed in her service," or were "prostrate at her feet," or something of that kind.

Miss Lillie, looking solemnly demure, said she didn't know, unless it was because they had two thin legs and a brass head. He was groping blindly for the front door before she had recovered from the shock of her own folly.

MADE A GOOD SUGGESTION

Possibly Other Husbands, Besides Mr. Observation, Might Profit by This Little Anecdote.

"Cook gone again?" asked Mr. Observation, stopping short at the door of the kitchen, where his wife was bustling around preparing dinner.

"Oh, yes." Mrs. Observation blitted her eyebrows as if she was tired of the matter. "But then," she added quickly, "I'm not sorry to have a chance to get the kitchen and pantries cleared up before I get a new cook in."

"Oh, indeed," returned Mr. Observation. "I thought you hired women to work, not to look at the way you worked."

Mrs. Observation smiled.

"Margaret objected to my methods of work," she said. "She didn't like the way I made bread and said her own bread was better. She decided to leave this morning because she was lonely, and when I refused to hire another maid to keep her company she went at once."

"I wonder what I'd say to an office boy who objected to working unless I hired two of him," commented Mr. Observation.

"Perhaps there are more boys waiting to be hired than there are girls," replied Mrs. Observation, giving the potatoes a jab.

"Suppose you get ill doing this work?" suggested Mr. Observation.

"And if I do," retorted the temporary cook, "I'll be glad there's no one down here to muss up the kitchen."

Mr. Observation retreated slowly to the hall and began to take off his overcoat.

"Perhaps I'd better leave you to work out your own problem," he grunted.

"That would be a splendid plan for every man to follow," said Mrs. Observation. "Are you ready? I'm just about to dish the dinner."

WILL FIND MONEY A BURDEN

Vincent Astor's Immense Fortune Likely to Bring Out the Best Qualities in Him.

The papers say that Vincent Astor on his birthday came into about seventy millions. A snowball is a good thing if you want one, but an avalanche is inconvenient. It sweeps one off his feet and is liable to leave him out of sight or with his feet sticking out of a hard snow bank. A dollar is a good thing, but an avalanche of dollars is something to get under.

The important thing to a young man is the development of his manhood. An avalanche of dollars is not good for that. It is likely to crush him out of shape. A mature and seasoned man like Mr. Carnegie or Mr. Rockefeller may make a fair bluff of surmounting such a catastrophe, but it's hard on a young fellow. It starts him with a great debt to society, dischargeable only by a man of first rate talents and training, and hardly by him. We see remarkable efforts made by very remarkable men to discharge the obligations that naturally come with tumid fortunes, and while they don't wholly fail, their success is not impressive. These vast fortunes are symptoms of social disease; not very alarming, we hope, but apt to be bad for the individual patient on whom the dropsy fastens.—Harper's Weekly.

Got Gloriously Even.

Bilson, who is a stout man, was running to catch a train the other day, when his friend Jones called out, "Hello, Bilson! In a hurry? Going somewhere?"

Keeping his breath for other purposes, Bilson made no reply, but he determined to take a terrible revenge. About one o'clock next morning he called Jones up on the telephone. After a deal of ringing, a sleepy voice at the other end of the wire told him Jones was there.

"That you, Jones?" queried Bilson.

"Who do you want?" asked Jones. "I've been in bed these two hours."

"I'm Bilson," went on the other. "Remember seeing me running this morning, eh? Yes? Well, I was going somewhere, and I was in a hurry. Good night."

Then Bilson hung up the receiver and got back into bed a happy man.—Tit-Bits.

Neroli.

Essence of neroli is obtained from a species of orange tree grown in Provence. The trees are grown for their flowers, but are cultivated as fruit trees. The flowers are picked by hand every two days, in April and May, for high-priced perfume essence. Full-blown flowers are gathered either in linen sheets or in pails. The 20 pounds weight of flowers gathered by a good workman in one day's work is sent to the distillery in bags. About 1,000 pounds of flowers produce two pounds of essence.

The 1,300 or more producers of neroli, working in co-operation, harvest over 3,000,000 pounds of orange flowers annually.—Harper's Weekly.

Keeping Fruit Fresh.

It is a common practice of fruit merchants in China to keep perishable fruits in fresh condition by the use of large and very thick earthen jars. A quantity of broken ice is put in the bottom of each jar and upon this is placed a woven wicker basket in which the fruit is kept. The jar is closed with a wooden cover, which often has a strip of felt around it to make the insulation as complete as possible. Dr. Myer says it is wonderful how well this simple contrivance serves its purpose.—American Wine Press.

SAVES TIME ON TELEPHONE

New Idea That Seems at a Glance Should Be of Extreme Usefulness.

What looks like a good suggestion is a device which consists of a sound magnifying trumpet of flattened form, similar to certain types of motor horns, behind which is a platform adapted to support the telephone receiver. Upon receiving or making a call upon the phone and being asked to "hold the line," the user, instead of "holding on" with the telephone receiver pressed to his ear, an arrangement which restricts his movements and prevents him from giving his attention to any other matter, merely drops the receiver onto the platform of the "time saver," where it automatically slides into position with the earpiece against the small end of the spiral trumpet. The user is then free to go on with his work until the voice from the trumpet shows him that the person at the other end is speaking. Conversation can then either be carried on using the loud-speaking trumpet, with the advantage of leaving the user's hands both free for the purpose of turning up references, taking down a message from dictation, etc., or the receiver may be lifted off the instrument and used in the ordinary way. The loud speaking telephone's "voice" is very similar to that of a gramophone, and it is thus possible for the user of one of these instruments to move some little way from the telephone and yet hear when the person at the other end of the line is speaking.

SOLVES THE HATPIN TROUBLE

Guillotine Introduced in the City of London Cuts Pins in Right Length.

It is believed that the hatpin difficulty has been solved by a little machine that is about to be introduced in the London shops, writes a correspondent of the New York Times. The machines, which are 10 1/2 inches in length, cut off the superfluous portions of the pins. In future hatpins will be, as it were, cut to measure.

Whenever a woman buys a new hat she will be supplied with hatpins to fit, made while she waits. Woman has long been blamed as callous and careless because, on the top of an omnibus or in the stalls of a theater at a matinee she suddenly swings round just missing the man at the back with her set of millinery bayonets. But she could not help it. Hatpins were made only in two or three sizes six inches or nine inches, as the case might be, and it invariably happened that the particular mounting at the head which took her fancy was only available in a largely protruding length.

Now this is to be altered. The shop per buys her hat and the saleswoman with the aid of her guillotine, cuts the hatpin to the exact size. With just a twirl a new point is turned in the place of the one beheaded; an other twirl and the pin is polished ready for use, protruding only the fraction of an inch.

Mattresses for Plate Glass.

The mattresses whereon we sleep are by no means the only ones. There is, for instance, the mattress that is placed in wagons for the conveyance of plate glass in safety.

These wagon mattresses are made of curled hair. They are of a thickness scarcely greater than that of the coverlet that is known as a "comfortable." The exigencies of plate-glass transportation require that these mattresses be constructed with exceeding care, inasmuch as a slight lump anywhere in the mattress might prove sufficient to cause the breakage of the glass that rests upon it. In the event of two plates of glass resting upon that lump at the same time still greater danger to the glass is courted.

These plate-glass mattresses cost according to size, from \$60 to \$75. The mere remaking of such a mattress may cost from \$20 to \$25.—Harper's Weekly.

Bird Tribunals.

Ravens, starlings, and crows are believed to hold courts of justice to mete out punishment to offenders. Sometimes they assemble in great numbers as if they would give great dignity to the occasion. The trial sometimes apparently endures for many days. Some birds sit at the conclude with lowered heads, some merely cock their heads on the branches and look grave while others are most garrulous and fill the air with their complaints.

Naturalists studying these strange proceedings have seen an apparently selected number of birds fall upon one or more of their number—at the close of the "trial"—and put them to death after which they dispersed in orderly fashion and went back quietly to their nests.—Harper's Weekly.

Blood Temperature of Athletes.

There have been made at the Lon College Hospital some curious observations on the blood temperature of athletes. The normal blood temperature of man is about 98.11 degrees Fahrenheit. A young man, after a run of 200 yards, showed a temperature of 100.76 degrees; another a temperature of 100.94 degrees; a third a temperature of 102.3 degrees after a run of half a mile. A mile run produced an internal temperature of 102.1 degrees with one athlete and 103.6 degrees with another. After a three mile run one young man had a temperature of 105 degrees, but this runner's normal blood temperature was 101 degrees, although he was in perfect health.—Harper's Weekly.

Directory

Chico County

Circuit Court—T. F. Blackhead, Judge; Ben D. Ringo, Attorney; W. P. Midkiff, Jailer; E. G. Barras, Clerk; F. L. Felix, Master Commissioner; R. T. Collins, Trustee; Jury Fund; T. H. Black, Sheriff; Hartford, Deputies—S. O. Keown, Beaver Dam; G. P. Jones, Route 5, Hartford; W. P. Earp, Justice. Court convenes first Monday in February and continues three weeks; third Monday in April, two weeks; third Monday in October two weeks.

County Court—R. R. Wedding, Judge; W. S. Tinsley, Clerk, C. E. Smith, Attorney, Hartford. Court convenes first Monday in each month.

Quarterly Quarterly Court—Begins on the fourth Monday in February, May, August and November.

Court of Claims—Convenes first Tuesday in January and first Tuesday in October.

Other County Officers—C. S. Moxley, Surveyor, Fordsville, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Bernard Feitz, Assessor, Hartford, Ky.; R. F. D. No. 2; Henry Leach, Superintendent, Hartford; Dr. A. B. Riley, Coroner, Hartford.

JUSTICES' COURTS.

B. S. Chamberlain, Hartford, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in September, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in December.

O. E. Scott, Oatton, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in March, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in June, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in September, Wednesday after 3rd Monday in December.

John E. Miles, Rockport, Friday after 3rd Monday in March, Friday after 3rd Monday in June, Friday after 3rd Monday in September, Friday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Renfrow, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in May, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in August, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in November.

J. C. Jackson, Centerport, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

M. C. Cook, Rockport, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in March, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in May, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in August, Tuesday after 3rd Monday in November.

J. C. Jackson, Centerport, Saturday after 3rd Monday in March, Saturday after 3rd Monday in June, Saturday after 3rd Monday in December.

Thomas Sanders, Oatton, Wednesday after the second Monday in March, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in May, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in August, Wednesday after 2nd Monday in November.

Grant Pollard, Fordsville, Tuesday after 2nd Monday in March, Thursday after 2nd Monday in May, Thursday after 2nd Monday in August, Thursday after 2nd Monday in November.

J. C. Jackson, Centerport, Friday after 2nd Monday in March, Friday after 2nd Monday in May, Friday after 2nd Monday in August, Friday after 2nd Monday in November.

Hartford Police Court.

C. M. Crowe, Judge; John B. Wilson, City Attorney; J. F. Stevens, Marshal; Court convenes second Monday in each month.

City Council—J. H. Williams, Mayor; R. C. Collins, Clerk; E. P. Thomas, Treasurer; M. C. Cook, Auditor; Robert Hooper, P. B. Taylor, J. H. B. Carson, E. P. Moore, Fred Cooper, W. B. Burch, School Trustees—C. M. Barnett, Chairman; Dr. J. W. Taylor, Secretary; W. F. Tinsley, Dr. E. E. Pendleton and H. F. Lowe.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

M. E. Church—South—Services morning and evening every first and third Sunday in each month. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting Sunday evening. Wednesday evening, Rev. T. V. Joiner.

Baptist Church—Services every Sunday morning and evening. Sunday School 9:45 a. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

Christian Church—Services every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:30 a. m. Elder W. B. Wright.

C. P. Church—Services first Sunday in each month at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday School 9:45 a. m.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Hartford Lodge No. 75, F. & A. M. meets every first and third Monday night in each month. Owen Hunter, W. M. L. P. Foreman, Secretary.

Keystone Chapter No. 119, R. A. M. meets every third Saturday night in each month. John T. Moore, High Priest; W. H. Miller, Secretary.

Hartford Chapter No. 84, O. E. S. meets second and fourth Monday evening, Mrs. S. A. Anderson, W. M. Miss Lizzie Miller, Secretary.

Rough River Lodge No. 119, Knights of Pythias, meets every Tuesday night. W. H. Hedrick, C. C. J. Ney Foster, K. of R. & F.

Hartford Tent No. 99, K. O. T. M. meets every first and third Thursday night, W. H. Gillespie, Commander; L. P. Foreman, Record Keeper.

Children Cry for Fletcher's

CASTORIA

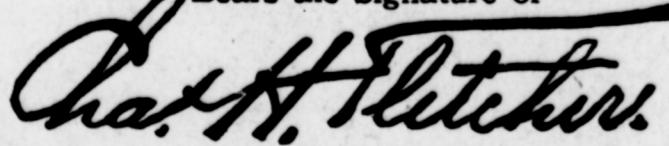
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Davis New White Wax . . . \$4.75 Bushel
Currie's Rus. Proof Wax . . . \$4.75 Bushel

SEAS
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New Early Gradius . . . \$3.50 Bushel
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WHAT THE YOUNG BOYS ARE DOING

Rapid Strides Made by Kentucky Corn Club Workers.

BETTER THAN THEIR FATHERS?

Increased Yields as Shown in the Exhibition at Louisville Demonstrate the Manner in Which Younger Generation is Advancing.

During the months of November and December the county papers all over the state were full of glowing accounts of the Boys' Corn shows. Probably nothing that the boys have done in years has created such a widespread interest as these same clubs. The large cities of the state had not been affected by this enthusiasm until the Kentucky Boys' Corn club held its exhibit at the armory in Louisville in connection with the Childs' Welfare exhibit. Nov. 21 to 30.

One hundred boys from the various counties that had corn clubs this season sent ten ears each for the city people to see what was being done. Not only the public, but the great daily newspapers grew very much interested. A number of editorials appeared during the ten days of the exhibit, and almost daily a picture of some successful corn grower appeared. This display contained five varieties of corn.

As the visitors to the exhibit asked questions or read carefully the labels that were pinned beneath each display of corn they began to exclaim: "There must be some mistake in this. We never raised that much corn on the farm when I was a boy," or, "Why, those yields are twice or three times the amount of a first class crop of corn in that neck of the woods?" Bankers and grain men looked at the statement of yields, scratched their heads and began to figure on what such crops would do for the finances of the state. Mothers and educators smiled and wondered how much mischief had failed to materialize because the boys were out in the sunshine cultivating and thinking of the crops they were growing.

It did seem a great pity that more of the boys who had entered their corn

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YEAR OF DEATH IN AIR AND SEA

Sinking of Titanic Greatest Marine Tragedy.

Overthrow of Monarchy In China Is Seen and New Na- tions Form.

HISTORY-MAKING EVENTS OF THE YEAR 1912.

War between Turkey and the Balkan States.

Sinking of the "Titanic," when 1,500 souls perished.

Attempted assassination of Theodore Roosevelt.

Democratic victory in the United States and the election of Woodrow Wilson for President.

Establishing of the Chinese Republic.

Winning of the Nobel Prize for Surgical Research by Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute.

President Taft's veto of the Tariff Bills reducing the rates on wool, cotton and iron. Also his veto of the Farmers' Free List Bill.

Canada's rejection of the Reciprocity Agreement.

The assassination of Herman Rosenthal, a New York gambler, at the instigation of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker.

Thirty airmen died during the year, bringing the grand total up to 217.

Winning first place at the Olympic games by the American team.

Winning of seventeen world's championships by American athletes.

United States Supreme Court decisions in the Union Pacific merger and the Anthracite Coal Trust cases.

New York, December 28.—Much notable history was written in the year of 1912—events of vast importance and of worldwide interest followed each other in the quick march of the past twelve months.

The most significant of these, doubtless, was the revolt of the Balkan States against the Turkish Empire, which put a period to the Sultan's ancient supremacy in Eastern Europe. The sudden rise of the minor States which comprised the Balkan allies, is one of the marvels of the age. No less important was the swift and decisive way in which they swept the Turks across the plains of Thrace and forced them back to the banks of the Dardanelles.

The fortunes of this war caused the whole world to wonder. The very map of Europe was changed from day to day. Especially did this war bring into significant power the States of Serbia and Bulgaria, and given them an important voice in the diplomatic forum of Europe.

The most grisly occurrence of the year, especially to America, was the sinking of the "Titanic" on April 14. The loss of this, greatest of all ocean liners, with more than 1,500 people, was the greatest marine tragedy of all time.

It was not only the multitude of victims, that made the catastrophe so overwhelmingly sad, but the character and importance of many of those who sank—the appalling figure being 1,519.

In the middle of the night, while the ship was gliding with myriads of brilliant lights and the great vessel was ringing with music and laughter, the "Titanic" ran head-on into a gigantic iceberg while going at the rate of over thirty miles an hour.

Death seemed to reign in the air as well as on the water, during the year 1912.

The number of airmen who lost their lives, was unprecedented, and one American woman is numbered among the victims. Miss Quimby, who fell into the ocean from the height of a thousand feet. The year claimed thirty airmen, bringing the total of all up to 217.

The year marked some improvements in the hydroaeroplane, but on the whole, the science of flying did not progress to any material degree.

In this year of the most numerous air disasters, it is quite significant, that death should claim, by sickness, the man who invented the first practical flying craft—Wilbur Wright.

The great American inventor passed away at his home in Dayton, Ohio, and was given one of the most notable funerals in the history of the city.

In the political realm the year 1912 witnessed many remarkable things. Perhaps, the most significant was the completion of the overthrow of the Manchu dynasty in China and the installation of the Chinese Republic with Dr. Sun Yat-Sen as President.

In America, of course, the most important political event was the overwhelming defeat of the Republican party, and the return of the Democratic party to power after sixteen years, with Woodrow Wilson as the new President.

An interesting feature of the political movements in this country was the birth of the Progressive party, with former President Theodore Roosevelt as its godfather.

The year 1912 also witnessed the discovery of the South Pole by Capt. Roald

Amundsen the Danish explorer.

In the field of science great progress was made, especially in surgical experiments. The Nobel prize, for the most notable achievement of the year in the latter field, was awarded to Dr. Alexis Carrel, of the Rockefeller Institute. Although Dr. Carrel is a Frenchman by birth, he has labored in America for years. He is, to all events and purposes an American, and the work he did for which he was given the Nobel award was performed in an American institute created by an American philanthropist. Therefore America claims the honor.

The year 1912 has witnessed the passing of many prominent men. Among the eminent Americans who died during the year, were Rear Admiral Robley R. Evans, and Ambassador Whitelaw Reid.

The most sensational individual crime of the year, at least in America, was the assassination of Herman Rosenthal, the New York gambler, by four gunmen acting as agents of Police Lieutenant Charles A. Becker. The latter and his four hired murderers are now under the sentence of death.

The circumstances surrounding this crime and the subsequent developments arising from it constituted the most earnest steps ever taken in combating municipal corruption.

The immediate result of the Becker crime was the opening of the all-important investigation, which revealed the revolting details of the alliance between the police and the underworld.

Another event which stirred the heart of the Nation was the dastardly attempt to assassinate Theodore Roosevelt at Milwaukee, by John Schrank, a New York crank, who is now in an insane asylum. In the matter of legislation, perhaps the most important features were the veto of the new Democratic Congress' tariff bills, relating to wool, cotton and iron, and the farmers' free list, by President Taft, and the defeat in Canada of the reciprocity agreement.

Several important opinions were handed down by the United States Supreme Court, the chief of these being the opinion touching the Union Pacific merger. The action taken by the court resulted in the dissolving of the great railroad combination which had been effected by the late E. H. Harriman.

Another Supreme Court decision which caused much comment was in relation to the Anthracite Coal Trust. While the opinion of the court prompted no adverse to the trust, many commentators held that it will not injure the coal interests in the east.

The year 1912 still found our neighbor on the South, Mexico, restless and disturbed by internal dissensions. Several revolutionary uprisings against the existing administration were sharp. One of them, led by a nephew of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, promised to develop into a formidable menace to the Madero regime. But Diaz was captured within a few days.

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FISH THAT FELL UPWARD

Brilliant Colors Have Been Noted at a Depth of Three Thousand Feet.

According to Sir John Murray, one of the greatest authorities on oceanography, the bottom of the sea is a desert of pitch black darkness, penetrating cold and eternal silence, says the London Evening Standard. Worms, sea puddings and coral polyps sluggish crawl or sway in the almost currentless depths, and only two species of fish, both of them small, with much head and little body, have been found deeper than a mile and a quarter down.

The range of fishes in the sea is as though it were divided into layers, one above the other, and no fish can live above or below his layer. Thus many of the deeper fish—three-quarters of a mile below the surface—have been found floating at the top; they had swallowed a fish as large or larger than themselves and its buoyancy had lifted them out of the strata to which they were accustomed.

The physiology of a bottom fish is almost impossible to know, because they are built to resist a tremendous pressure of water, and when this pressure is released—as when they are brought to the surface in a net—sometimes the fish has burst; the organs are crushed beyond reconstruction.

Similarly if a fish of a higher strata attacks a bottom fish in the neutral zone where both can live, and—as sometimes happens—his teeth become entangled so that he cannot let go and he is dragged into deeper water, he strangles instantly, for his breathing arrangements are of no use to him under the pressure of water in the lower strata of the sea. As a rule, however, the fish of the various depths rarely feed on those above or below them.

There have been brought to light an astonishing number of forms of fish, and especially of prawns, of a brilliant red-color, living in the ocean at a depth of 3,000 feet. But, astonishing as it may seem, there brilliantly colored fish and prawns, instead of being conspicuous in the water at that depth, are almost invisible when almost any other color could be easily seen.

MAKE SOMETHING OF LIFE

Not Without Reason Should Any Pass Through the Joys and Troubles of the World.

Thousands of men breathe, move and live; pass off the stage of life, and are heard of no more. Why? They did not a particle of good in the world; and none were blest by them, none could point to them as the instrument of their redemption; not a line they wrote, not a word they spoke, could be recalled, and so they perished—their light went out in darkness and they were not remembered more than the insects of yesterday. Will you thus live and die, O man immortal? Live for something. Do good and leave behind you a monument of virtue that the storms of time can never destroy. Write your name by kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of the thousands you come in contact with year by year, and you will never be forgotten. No, your name, your deeds will be as legible on the hearts you leave behind as the stars on the brow of evening. Good deeds will shine as bright on the earth as the stars of heaven.—Thomas Chalmers.

Rubber Plant Oil for Umbrellas.

A vegetable oil used in making paper umbrellas in Japan is pressed out of the seeds of the rubber plant. This oil is made in the various islands famed for oil and seeds from these plants. Sandy ground is favored for the cultivation of the plant, and the oil is extracted from the seeds by presses. The yield of seeds is estimated at 20 bushels per acre. The annual production throughout Japan amounts to 350,000 bushels, from which over a gallon of oil per bushel is extracted. The oil before it is used is boiled and then cooled until it can be applied by hand to umbrellas with a piece of cloth or waste. No machinery or tools are used in applying the oil. When the oiling is complete the umbrellas are exposed in the sun for about five hours. This oil is also used in making the Japanese lanterns, artificial leather, printing ink, laquer, varnishes, oil paper, and paints.

Modern Idealism.

Our intuitions of a goodness, a beauty, a truth, transcending anything that earth can show, our persistent devotion to ideals that actual life always disappoints, our postulates of a perfection that rebukes and shames our practice—what can these things mean that . . . a refraction of the white light of eternity by life's dome of many-colored glass, a sequence of shadow pictures cast on the further wall of the dim cavern where we sit, our eyes . . . averted from the true light of the world?—Paul Shorey (on Plato).

Telling Him.

A well-known Boston physician has the reputation of being exceedingly gruff, especially with those whom he thinks are trying to "beat" him. The doctor was present at a social affair the other evening when a "dead beat" whom the doctor knew of old approached. "Doctor," said the man, "what is the best thing for a cold?" "Competent medical advice," replied the physician shortly, as he turned on his heel.

The Press and the People.

The Kentucky Press Association is in session. Yesterday we welcomed it to Louisville. Today we want to say some things concerning the opportunity of the newspaper man to serve the time in which he lives, and the need for such service as he, better than any other, is in position to render.

The newspaper men of Kentucky should take themselves and their work seriously. They fill a place and discharge a function second to none in importance. Their relation to the people and the trend of the age is vital. The interests of the lady's news is, of course, an indispensable duty; but the interpretation of the day's news in its broad aspect is a duty of greatest moment, and constitutes the means by which the newspaper may become a potent factor in enlightenment and guidance in the thought of the people.

It only needs a gathering of Kentucky editors to prove that the men back of the press in this State are men of unusual ability and thoughtfulness. They have the brain-power and the gifts of expression necessary to the doing of a great work. They are men of character and high purpose. We could wish they would give us more of their spiritual comment upon the great issues and tendencies of the time.

If there is one thing lacking in the rural exchanges that come to our desk it is the use of the editorial columns for the education of the people. We have frequently gone over a pile of weeklies, including some dailies, with the disappointing discovery that scarcely one among the many is realizing in any adequate degree the opportunity for usefulness and power that this privilege of comment and interpretation affords.

Often there are no editorials. Often, those that appear are devoted to some more or less trivial or unimportant happening—they carry no real message to the reader; they lack substance and vital significance.

It is perhaps much to expect of the rural editor that he should find time amid multitudinous duties for eloquent thinking and writing. He has a thousand and one things to do—little things that must be done; duties seemingly trivial, but none the less essential. And yet, it will mean as much to himself as to his readers if he will endeavor to give place in his mind and in his work for the study and discussion of some of the really big problems that concern the welfare of the people.

The time in which we live is one of extraordinary interest. It is a good thing to be alive if one understands the current of affairs and can feel some part in the common movement toward better things. We need no realize that the community which we serve, however restricted, is part of a great whole, and must play its part in the greater program of national progress. There is no county in Kentucky but has its share in the shaping of national destiny; no county that may not harbor some developing mind, which, under the inspiration of the local newspaper, will catch the vision of service and become a potent factor in the affairs of the country.

The editor may think there is need in some of the latter-day proposals. He may cling to the old methods and the old ways. It may seem to him the salvation of the country lies in conservatism. If this be true he should say so, and say so with conviction and appealing argument. But to do this he must understand. He must know, for example, why the movement for an extension of the people's power has sprung up such revolts in this country. He must see the relation our home politics holds to world politics. He must take note of the fact that the cry for larger measure of democracy is world-wide, and the existence of this phenomenon will suggest to him some underlying cause.

The every-day happenings, in this day of change and experiment, can not be interpreted without a background.

All these bigger questions have their direct and intimate relation to the lives of his readers, to the affairs of his own community. The man who gets broad vision and makes the local application in doing a splendid service, and the real joy of newspaper work, as of all other work, lies in service.

The biggest thing the newspapers of Kentucky can do for the people of Kentucky is to set them thinking. We have been cursed in Kentucky by personal politics, by the politics of the opportunists and the job-seeker, by the politics of factions fighting for party control. Much of our energy and enthusiasm and vigor have been wasted upon such matters. The people have been misled into a worthless interest in these really unimportant things. They have been trained to think that politics consists in the quarrels between individuals and factions and parties for jobs and offices. We have fed them with that kind of news; we have discussed these sordid and selfish issues endlessly. There has been the wrong sort of educational work.

The newspapers can lift the thoughts of their readers to a higher plane. They can stir their minds upon questions of profound concern. It is not difficult to make these bigger problems interesting to the many. As a matter of fact they are an interpretation of the life and which they live and the current of



Listen!
You won't mind
the storms if
warmly clad
in our good
all-wool clothes.

Slide into one of our warm, "all-wool" overcoats. Then sleet and storm will have no terrors for you; you will enjoy a blizzard.

You will also enjoy the STYLE of our overcoats and suits. They are artistically designed, and made so well that they will "look good" and "wear good" and help "make good."

Comfortable, stylish clothes are not only a necessity to guard you against the storms of winter, but also against the "storms of life". You cannot succeed unless you are well dressed.

CARSON & CO.

INCORPORATED.

Hartford, Kentucky.

heart and impulse of the people themselves. They must interest because they make immediate contact with the experience and sentiment of men and women who toil and think as they do.

To set the people of Kentucky thinking means better things for Kentucky. To lift them out of the rut of narrow and solid politics means progress and improvement.

The man who loves newspaper work, not merely for the bread and butter it gets him and his family, but for the opportunity it affords to be an influence in the community should be a reader of the new books that are coming from the press of the country. He should keep in touch with what is being written by those who have greater leisure for study and reflection than is possible to him. And the result of his reading, after it has been milled over in his own mind, thought into the problems of his own community, readjusted to fit its own situation, should be passed on through the columns of his newspaper to his constituency.

That is the best that most of us can do. Nor can many of us afford the time for much reading, or the money to buy many books; but we can pick out one or two, or three, here and there, that will give us food for meditation and material for comment. No editor of a newspaper, whether in city or country, should be ignorant of what is being said today on the problems of labor, popular government and social reform. In every community will be found a library that probably contains some of the newer books on these questions.